

XVIII.—On some Birds from Hakodadi, in Northern Japan.

By R. SWINHOE.

(Plate VII.)

MR. THOMAS BLAKISTON, resident in Hakodadi, the port of Yesso, the most northern island of the Japanese group, with the help of a Japanese gentleman, Mr. Fukusi Goro, in the service of the Japanese Government, has again been collecting the birds of Northern Japan, and has sent me a fine series, which I have carefully studied and compared, and will now enumerate, with remarks.

With the Japanese birds are included two skins marked as coming from Gheyinsk, at the head of an inlet in the north of the Sea of Ochotsk. Of these one is a fine adult of the Aleutian Islands' Sea Eagle, *Haliaetus pelagicus* (Pall.), and the other a male Amoorland Capercailzie, *Tetrao urogalloides*, Midd. Both were probably procured from some Russian vessel from the north; and that is the only way I can account for the Dutch "voyageurs" of the 'Fauna Japonica' finding the monster Sea-Eagle at Nagasaki.

1. BLACK-EARED KITE. *Milvus melanotis*, T. & S.

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A very rufous male shot in March, and nearly as bright-coloured as the plate of the adult female in the 'Fauna Japonica.' This rufescence is, I presume, accidental—though, out of a large series from various parts of China, from Canton to Pekin, I have not one so coloured. In these the occiput and axillaries often show reddish feathers; but in the Hakodadi specimen the head and neck, back, axillaries, and breast are all reddish. I was at first disposed to think that we had in this a distinct species, corresponding to the red figure in the 'Fauna Japonica,' which has long been a stumbling-block to me; but I cannot find any distinction of form to warrant such a belief. The other figure in the 'Fauna Japonica,' that of a male, presents the appearance of the bird that ranges along the China coast. The birds I procured in Hainan are much smaller and darker, with larger bill, and less white on the under quills. These I take to be the typical *M.*



J.G. Keulemans. lith.

M & N Hanhart imp.

1. CHELIDON BLAKISTONI.
2. CHELIDON WHITELYI.

govinda, Sykes. Our ordinary bird will probably be the *M. major* of Hume.

2. SMALL CHIMNEY-SWALLOW. *Hirundo gutturalis*, Scop. 1878 230

Two males, both shot in May. One is evidently an older bird than the other, with the white tail-spots larger, and with the underparts tinged with pink. They are of precisely the same species that summers everywhere along the China coast.

3. BLACK-CHINNED MARTIN. *Chelidon blakistoni*. (Plate VII. fig. 1.)

Chelidon blakistoni, Swinhoe, P.Z.S. 1862, p. 320; Ibis, 1863, p. 90. 1878 231

A male specimen, shot at Hakodadi in May, has been sent, which entirely agrees with the typical male procured before in July, except as regards the under tail-coverts, which are brownish at tips in the present skin, instead of black as in the former one. They may heighten in colour as the bird gets older.

This Black-chinned Martin has a near ally in the smaller *Delichon nipalensis*, Hodgs., of Nepaul, and also, indeed, in the *Hirundo dasypus*, Bonap., of Borneo; but in the description of the latter (Consp. Av. p. 343) no mention is made of the black chin.

Blakiston, in his letter to me under date 4 Aug. 1873, says, "shot nine specimens yesterday, not yet skinned, measure 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; builds against overhanging cliffs." This bird has not turned up in China on its southward migration, and very possibly, with *Sturnia pyrrhogenys*, and probably other species, goes direct south to the Philippines to pass the winter, if, indeed, it does not extend to Borneo, and prove to be identical with *H. dasypus* mentioned above*.

To contrast with the bird from Japan the acting editor has

* I wrote and requested Mr. Gustav Schlegel, of Batavia, who is now residing with his father, Dr. H. Schlegel, at Leiden, to examine the specimens of *Hirundo dasypus* for me. He reports that the Leiden museum has two skins from Borneo, which look like those of young birds, that they both have black on the chins and are dingy on the under parts. This strengthens my supposition that the Borneo bird may be the same as that from North Japan.

kindly consented to figure the species from North China on the same plate (Pl. VII. fig. 2). The characters of this are its small size, and *white upper tail-coverts*. The latter, which it has in common with no other species, suffices to convince me that our bird is not the *C. cashmiriensis*, Gould, which it resembles in many respects. As was to be expected, ours proves to be the Martin that visits Siberia in summer, and is minutely described by Pallas (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. p. 533) as *Hirundo lagopoda*, in the belief that, from the difference in structure of its nest, the Siberian bird ought to be thoroughly compared with the European. I named the Chinese bird *C. whitelyi* in P. Z. S. 1862, p. 320; but I have only to quote from Pallas's description of the Daurian bird the following to show that it is the same as ours:—"Subtus avis tota nivei candoris; sub-caudales, itemque dorsum posticum, uropygium *tectricesque caudæ* nivæ, rhachibus plumarum tenuissime fuscis, in quibusdam vix conspicue."

Mr. Fleming's specimen from near Pekin (figured in the plate) is the only one of this species from China that I have ever handled; and the only time I ever *saw* the bird alive was on the 8th April, 1869, when, on some hills near the river Yangtze, about 1000 miles up its course, a pair of white-rumped Martins flew about over the heads of our party, in company with many Daurian and a few Common Swallows.

1878 229 4. KING OF THE SHRIMPS. *Alcedo bengalensis*, Gmel.

A young male, with both mandibles of bill blackish and the breast-feathers tipped with dull bluish green.

1878 236 5. EUROPEAN NUTHATCH. *Sitta europæa*, L.

The species with white underparts. A specimen shot in March.

1878 230 236 6. TREE-CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris*, L.

The pale race of Amoorland, with a large whitish spot on each feather of the crown and back. A specimen shot in February.

1878 143 7. JAPANESE WREN. *Troglodytes fumigatus*, Temm. Man. d'Orn. vol. iii. p. 161.

Bonaparte, in his *Conspectus*, p. 222, puts this species after *T. europæus*, and refers to it as "*coloribus obscurioribus vix distinctus!*" He must either have had a bad specimen to judge from, or he must have made a very hurried comparison between the two species. Blakiston has sent a male shot in February; and I have a mutilated skin, without label, received from Mr. Collingwood. The species has a comparatively long tail, and comes nearer to some of the American Wrens than to the European species*. It is of a rich reddish brown on the upper parts, wings, and tail, browner on the head and hind neck; the back, rump, wings, and tail are banded with blackish brown; the 2nd to the 5th quills (remiges) having whitish spots on the outer web. The underparts are lighter brown, mottled on the breast and belly with black, and barred on the under tail-coverts, which are tipped with white; under wing-coverts and belly mottled with white. Total length about 4·3 inches; wing 2·1, 3rd and 4th quills equal and longest; tail 1·45, the outer feather ·23 shorter than centrals.

8. EASTERN REED-THRUSH. *Calamoherpe orientalis* (T.&S.).

A male shot in May, with red rictus, whitish throat, and indications of streaks on the breast.

9. KAMTSCHATKAN GRASSHOPPER-LARK. *Locustella subcerthiola*, sp. nov.

Blakiston has now sent the same specimen which in 1863 I thought to be a pale *L. ochotensis*. The bird, however, was not compared, and my identification was from memory (see *Ibis*, 1863, p. 98). I have received from Dr. v. Schrenck at St. Petersburg two skins from Kamtschatka, marked *L. certhiola*, that tally with Blakiston's bird. Von Schrenck found the true *L. certhiola* in Amoorland; for he speaks of it in his

* [Mr. Swinhoe's skin seems scarcely separable from the Winter-Wren of North America, *Troglodytes hyemalis*, or at all events from the var. *alasensis* of Prof. Baird (*Trans. Chicago Acad.* 1869, p. 315). As this form of Wren, according to Mr. Dall (*Proc. California Acad.* March 14, 1871), is a resident throughout the Aleutian Isles, and everywhere there "very abundant and tame," we can easily understand its occurrence in Japan.—P. L. S.]

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travels in that country, and notes its resemblance to *L. ochotensis*, from which, he observes, it differs chiefly in wanting the golden of the underparts. I must not, however, blame the Russian ornithologists for misnaming this bird, as I was myself guilty of a similar mistake. With specimens before one the mistake could never occur; for the present bird is large and pale. I will describe it as the

1879
14 LOCUSTELLA SUBCERTHIOLA, sp. nov.

Form robust; in colour *Calamoherpine*, but in respect of wings, tail, and legs *Locustelline*; wing with the 1st quill spurious, 2nd notched on its inner web within half an inch of its tip, 3rd the longest; tail much graduated, tipped with whitish.

Length about 6 inches; wing 2·7; tail 2·3, outer feather ·68 shorter than centrals.

Above olive-grey, washed with yellowish brown on the back and margins to feathers of wings, more richly on the rump and margins of tail-feathers. Feathers of the crown and back obscurely centred with brown. Wings brown, the 1st quill white on its outer web for the greater part of its length; tail yellower, with faint bars. Throat, belly, and axillaries nearly white; sides of neck, breast, flanks, tibials, and under tail-coverts ochreous olive-grey, deeper on the last and on the sides of the body beneath the wings. Bill of specimen brown on upper mandible, yellowish on lower; legs of ditto light yellowish brown.

I have not yet met this species in China; and it is possible it may migrate through Hakodadi to Kamtschatka, more to the eastward, coming probably from the Philippines.

1878
237 10. BLACK-EYEBROWED REED-WREN. *Calamodyta maackii*, V. Schrenck.

1875
144 Blakiston's collection contains a veritable specimen of my *C. bistrigiceps* (P.Z.S. 1871, p. 353), which confirms my suspicions that my bird is no other than Von Schrenck's *Salicaria* (*Calamodyta*) *maackii* (Amurland, i. p. 370, pl. xii. fig. 4-6). I have only procured it at Amoy; but Père David has it from Peking.

11. SCALY-HEADED GRASS-WREN. *Tribura squameiceps*,
Swinh. P. Z. S. 1863, p. 292.

1878
238 A female from Hakodadi shot in May, answering to my type specimen in colour and form. It has a nearly complete tail, which is only an inch long, the rectrices narrow and somewhat pointed, of a reddish olive-brown, the same colour as the wings; outer rectrix .15 shorter than centrals; under tail-coverts .3 shorter than central rectrices. The short tail shows this species to be an abnormal Reed-Wren; but as I have placed it in the genus *Tribura*, I shall leave it there until I find one better adapted. I am by no means confident as to its position. I described it originally from a tailless specimen procured by Captain Blakiston at Canton; I got it again later in Formosa (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 397), but also imperfect about the tail. The Hakodadi bird is the third specimen that I have seen; and would prove, I should think, that it is a migratory species, resorting to the north in summer. I took the following note on the Japanese bird:—"Bill .4, to gape .53; tarse .7. Bill blackish brown, greenish yellow at gape and on the *tomia* at base. Legs, claws, and nails very pale."

12. INDIAN STONECHAT. *Pratincola indica*, Blyth.

A pair, both shot in April, agreeing with Chinese specimens. The male is very black above, and has the rich breast-band confined to the breast.

13. COLE-TIT. *Parus ater*, L.

1878
240 One shot in March and another in October. These appear to be the true European bird, though one has some of the occipital feathers a little lengthened, perhaps not more than in specimens I have seen from Sweden. The form found near Peking is recognizable by its lengthened occipital feathers forming a decided crest over the white nape-spot. Père David has named it *Parus pekinensis* (*Ibis*, 1870, p. 155).

14. JAPANESE MOUSE-BIRD. *Parus varius*, T. & S.

1878
235 A male, shot in April. The Japanese delight in keeping this as a cage-bird, two or three together; each cage supplied with a small box with a hole in front for entrance. The birds sleep in the box during the night, and frequently run in and

out during the day. The little captives have no song; but they amuse by their incessant activity, and by the Tit-like habit they are fond of exhibiting of holding a seed firmly between their feet while they hammer on it with the bill until it breaks. They are often brought in cages from Japan to China.

1878
235 15. LESSER OX-EYE. *Parus minor*, T. & S.

A male, from Hakodadi, of February. This has the second tail-feather only tipped with white; but the amount of white on this feather varies. I have one specimen from China (Tingchow) in which the second feather on one side of the tail has very much more white than the corresponding feather on the other side.

1878
235 16. NORTHERN MARSH-TIT. *Parus borealis*, Selys.

Blakiston's specimen was shot in January; and I have one of Whitely's from Hakodadi, shot in December. They both have the black extending down the hind neck, with a whitish margin, the light back, and whitish edging to secondary wing-quills that distinguish the northern form from the true Marsh-Tit. It is curious, however, that about Peking we get the true *Parus palustris*, L., which I carelessly identified before with *P. kamtschatkensis*, Bp. (This last I now take to be the same as my *Pæcile baicalensis*, Ann. N. H. ser. 4, vol. vii. p. 257, 1871.) The Russian ornithologists only record *P. borealis* from Siberia; but it is very certain that both forms must come across the Asiatic continent; for if we take it for granted that *P. borealis* has been developed out of *P. palustris*, we could scarcely expect a reversal of the process.

17. BOTTLE-TIT. *Acredula caudata* (Linn.).

The white-headed European species, which I have also from Amoorland, from Von Schrenck. *O. trivirgat^a*_{as}, like our English form, occurs in South Japan.

1878
236 18. JAPANESE PIED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla japonica*, Swinh.

Mr. Blakiston has sent five of this species, three of which he has presented to me; let us mark them for convenience' sake A, B, C. A is a female shot in April, and at first glance might easily be taken for the grey-backed *M. ocularis* of

China; but on close examination it is found to have a broader eye-streak, the black more advanced on the forehead and extending further down the hind neck, and the back dingier and daubed with black. B is a male of May; the back is almost entirely black, and the sides of the neck black in part. C is a female killed in March, and is in full breeding-plumage. The head, neck, and back are entirely black, except the forehead, eyebrow, and chin, which are white. It is the fullest plumage I have yet seen, and quite equals the figure in the 'Fauna Japonica.' This bird I take to be quite adult, and already in breeding-trim; while the other two were probably birds of the previous year, the male (as usual in this class) having acquired his dress earlier than the female.

19. EASTERN GREY WAGTAIL. *Calobates melanops* (Pall.).

Two specimens shot in April, and both marked females. One, however, has the black throat of the male, and must be of that sex. They are of the bright short-tailed race that prevails on the coast of China.

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20. BROWN THRUSH. *Turdus fuscatus*, Pall.

A female of the past year, shot in March.

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21. BLUE AND RED ROCK-THRUSH. *Monticola solitarius* (P. L. S. Müll.).

A pair of adult birds, both shot in May, and therefore in breeding-plumage. The female is like the female of the China bird; buff washed grey on the underparts, each feather with a crescentic bar of blackish; upper parts blackish grey washed with blue, which brightens on the scapulars and rump, most feathers having a crescentic bar of blackish; wings and tail blackish brown, the former edged paler. The male has lost all his mottlings. His upper parts, throat, and breast are of a fine silvery blue, which also margins the feathers of his black wings and tail. His axillaries, belly, and vent are of a rich chestnut-red. In my goodly series from China and Formosa, a few of which were also shot in May and are free from mottlings, I have not one of such bright tints as the Japanese bird. I must state that I cannot agree with Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser's conclusions (see their 'Birds of Europe') as to

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the full plumage of either sex of this species. None of my many females favour the idea of the dress of this sex developing eventually into that of the male, though this may occasionally happen, as with many species of birds. The ordinary plumage of the female is as described above. There is also nothing in my series of skins (on which the aforesaid gentlemen based their remarks) to convince me that the male loses with age the red of the underparts. I would rather believe, with Mr. Blyth, that the South-China bird is intermediate, like the Burmese bird (*M. affinis*), and is inconstant as to the amount of the red on the underparts. In its upper plumage the blue is duller than in the Hakodadi bird, as I have already stated. The Formosan bird is nearly as dull in its blue as the Amoy specimens; but the underparts are nearly always red throughout. I would preserve the name *M. affinis* for the Chinese bird, and let the Formosan form rank as an outlier of the true insular *M. solitarius*, of which I take the Japanese form to be a typical illustration.

22. BROWN-EARED BULBUL. *Hypsipetes amaurotis* (Temm.).

1876
240 A female of February. To compare with this I have an unsexed bird from Nagasaki (South Japan). The Hakodadi specimen is larger, has a shorter bill, longer wings, and larger tail, but does not differ in coloration. The describer of this species found affinity for it in the American Mocking Thrushes; but there can be now no doubt that it has its true allies in the Asiatic Tree-Bulbuls (*Hypsipetes*), a conspecies having turned up lately at Ningpo, in China.

23. WAXWING. *Ampelis garrula*, L.

1878
235 Two specimeus, date and sex unmarked. One is smaller than the other, has six wax tips, and a narrow tail-band, and answers to the figure in Yarrell's 'British Birds,' p. 413. The other is a much finer bird, has seven large wax tips, a broad golden tail-tip, and white margins to the end of the inner web of each primary quill, in addition to the terminal edge of the outer web. This last, in the three main outer feathers, is white, in the rest that succeed a fine golden. This seems to be the *common* species in Japan as in China.

24. SMALL GREY FLYCATCHER. *Butalis latirostris* (Raffles).

A male shot in May. It is precisely the same as the bird that passes up and down the China coast on its vernal and autumnal migrations.

25. NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER. *Xanthopygia narcissina* (T. & S.).

A male procured in May. This species is very abundant in South China during its migrations, but passes away in a few days. The summer visitant at Ningpo and northwards in China is the white-eyebrowed species, *X. tricolor*, (Hartl.), with the yellow-rumped female, which stays and breeds. The present species with the yellow eyebrow, and the female with whole-coloured back (*Muscicapa hylocharis*, Faun. Japon.), we know, summers in Japan—I think, in the Corea also.

1878
23426. CARRION-CROW. *Corvus corone*, L.

The specimen shot is a male, shot in May. Its large size made me at first rather doubtful as to its species; but Mr. Selater, who kindly undertook to compare the specimen, confirms me in the present identification. It measures about $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, wing $14\frac{1}{2}$, tail $8\frac{1}{2}$, tarse in front 2.2.

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Mr. W. Whitely brought home from Hakodadi a female, shot on the 22nd October, of the same Crow. The occurrence of this he neglected to insert in the list of birds from North Japan that he published in 'The Ibis.' I have since procured his specimen. It measures only $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the wing, with a tail of 8 inches, the outer rectrix being one inch shorter than the centrals; tarse in front 2 inches.

This species has not occurred in China from the island of Hainan to Peking, except at the small island of Narchow, near Hainan; its place in China, Hainan, and Formosa, so far as yet explored, being found to be occupied by the large-billed, green-glossed *Corvus sinensis* of Gould.

27. GREYISH STARLING. *Sturnus cineraceus*, Temm.

A male shot in April, and a female in May. Identical with the bird found in China.

1878
23328. RED-CHEEKED SMALL STARLING. *Sturnia pyrrhogenys* (T. & S.).

Male and female procured in May, and in fine breeding-

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plumage. They are marked, chiefly about the rump and vent, with the ochreous rufescence that adorns this small group at this season. I have procured this same species from Manilla (*Calornis albifrons*, Blyth); and it doubtless winters in the Philippines. I have never seen it on the China coast.

1878
244 29. MOUNTAIN-FINCH. *Fringilla montifringilla*, L.

A female in February.

1878
244 30. JAPANESE GOLDENWING. *Chlorospiza kawarahiba* (Temm.).

A full-plumaged male of May, and a young male of September. I have not seen this species in China. Our allied *C. sinica* (L.) is larger in North China than in South. My Peking specimen is very much larger than those from Amoy; but a Ningpo specimen is decidedly intermediate.

1878
244 31. JAPANESE HAWFINCH. *Coccothraustes japonicus*, Bp.

A male and female without date.

32. MEALY REDPOLE. *Aegiothus borealis* (Temm.).

Of this species I have received from Hakodadi a male shot in March, and two females, one shot in January, and the other in March. They agree with specimens procured in England. The male has a fine red breast, and some red on its throat, cheeks, and rump. The January female has the forehead of a yellower red than the March bird of the same sex. I have a fine blushing male from Peking, presented by Père David.

1878
245 33. LESSER REDPOLE. *Aegiothus linaria* (L.).

A male of February, with merely a tinge of pink on the cheeks, throat, breast, and rump. This species is easily distinguished from the last by its smaller size, by having less white on the rump, and scarcely any edging to its tail-feathers. The Hakodadi skin agrees with home-shot specimens.

1878
245 34. LONG-TAILED ROSE FINCH. *Uragus sanguinolentus* (Temm.).

A male of March, and a female of February. A fine species, and very distinct from *U. sibiricus* of North-East Asia.

413 35. EASTERN BULLFINCH. *Pyrrhula orientalis*.

A male and female without date.

36. MASKED BUNTING. *Emberiza personata*, T. & S.

A male of May. This is the first of this species that I have handled; and I recognize at once its distinctness from the common winter Bunting of China. Out of forty-five specimens of the last in my collection from Shanghai and southwards there is not one that can be assigned to this species. The Chinese bird is the *E. spodocephala*, Pall., of North-Eastern Asia.

37. PAINTED BUNTING. *Emberiza fucata*, Pall.

A May male. This species is found all over South China in winter.

1878
24238. JAPANESE MEADOW-BUNTING. *Emberiza ciopsis*, Bp.1878
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This is also the first I have seen of this species. It is at once to be distinguished from the resident form of the northern half of China by its larger size and *black* instead of *chestnut* ear-coverts. I named the Chinese bird after Dr. Henry Giglioli (see Ibis, 1867, p. 393); but I now find that it agrees with Pallas's description of *E. cia* (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat.), which name, having been before applied to the European Meadow-Bunting, Professor Brandt changed to *E. cioides*. This last, then, will be the name of the Chinese bird, unless, indeed, Scopoli's name, *E. barbata*, applies to the same species.

39. COUNTRY BUNTING. *Emberiza rustica*, Pall.1878
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A fine male of this species in full breeding-plumage.

40. BLACK-HOODED REED-BUNTING. *Schaenicola yessoënsis*, Blakiston, n. sp.

This is decidedly distinct from *S. minor*, i. e. *S. pallasi*, or any other form of Reed-Bunting with which I am acquainted. It was described by Blakiston originally under the above name, which would have been published (Ibis, 1863, p. 99) had I not told him that I recognized *S. minor* in his much-worn specimen. The skin he has now sent is that of a male in fine plumage shot in April, and shows the upper parts tinted with bright chestnut, and the central rectrices greyish brown. It answers in other respects to Blakiston's description (*l. c.*). From our winter Chinese visitor it may be at once recognized by its larger bill, by the black hood being confined to the cir-

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cumference of the head and not descending at all on to the breast, by the absence of white on the nape, and by the rufescence of the upper parts. Blakiston remarks, "it arrives early and inhabits meadows." Where does this species go for its winter? Does it also wander to the Philippines?

1878
242 41. JAPANESE LARK. *Alauda japonica*, T. & S.

A male shot in March. This has more the bill of the Woodlark, *A. arborea*, the gonys of the under mandible descending near the tip. It is otherwise in appearance like the Skylark, *A. arvensis*, but is smaller, with shorter wing, and with more black on the back, and has the tail-feathers narrowing towards their tips, the inner web of the 1st rectrix having a blackish margin for about one half the length of the feather, the 3rd rectrix having the inner web without any white at its tip; and it has a much darker foot. Blakiston writes of the bird, "not a Tree-Lark, as you supposed."

1878
229 42. EASTERN WRYNECK. *Yunx japonica*, Bp.

A male, shot in May, of the same small race that visits South China in winter.

1878
227 43. EASTERN TURTLE DOVE. *Turtur gelastes* (Temm.).

A female shot in April, and precisely identical with the Dove that breeds in the northern half of China and visits the south during winter.

1878
218 44. EASTERN GOLDEN PLOVER. *Charadrius fulvus*, Lath.

A female procured in May, only in partial summer-plumage.

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+ 219 45. HARTING'S SAND-PLOVER. *Ægialites placidus* (G. R. Gray*).

A male and female, both of April. The female is larger than the male, with less black on the forehead, and a less perfect neck-ring. She is rather smaller, and has a shorter bill than a female procured by myself on the Yangtze in May; but she has more of the summer black about her forehead and neck. The male is also smaller than a May Yangtze male, has a shorter back, smaller legs, and a wing .5 less long. It

* Cf. Ibis, 1873, p. 326.

is also in more mature plumage. The differences between the Hakodadi and Yangtze birds are conspicuous; but the markings and main characters proclaim them of one species.

46. GREY SANDPIPER. *Totanus incanus*, Vieill.

A pair shot in May. The female is rather larger, has a longer wing, and is less waved across the breast and belly. They are both in summer-plumage. 1878
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47. WOOD-SANDPIPER. *Totanus glareola*, L.

A May male. 1878
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48. COMMON SANDPIPER. *Tringoides hypoleucus* (L.).

A female shot in April, and a male in May. 1878
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49. AUSTRALIAN GREAT SNIPE. *Gallinago australis*.

A fine male shot in May. It is of large size, and has the eight central tail-feathers of ordinary scolopaceous form and colour; besides these there are five peculiar ones on each side, the two outer of which are very narrow and whiter. The species only occurs in Hakodadi in spring and autumn, like the spring Snipe, *G. megala*, in China. Blakiston notes that "spring specimens are less rufous than those shot in August." 1878
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50. COMMON SNIPE. *Gallinago scolopacina*, Bp.

A male shot in May. Blakiston remarks, "my measurements are $10\frac{1}{8}$ to $10\frac{5}{8} \times 5$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$." 1878
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51. RED-BREASTED RAIL. *Porzana erythrothorax*, T. & S.

A male shot in June. 1878
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52. INDIAN WATER-RAIL. *Rallus indicus*, Blyth.

A male and female, shot in May, agree with our Chinese form with the dark mark through the eye. The male is larger and has a larger bill than the female. 1878
225

53. EARED GREBE. *Podiceps nigricollis*, Gmel.

One in winter plumage, and one marked male, in April, in full spring dress. This small species is recognizable in any plumage by its upturned bill. 1878
211

54. RED-THROATED DIVER. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, L.

A female in immature plumage, without date. 1878
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1878
213 55. YELLOW-NIBBED WILD DUCK. *Anas zonorhyncha*, Swinh.

A male specimen, just like the China bird. Blakiston writes, "I have another, with broader bill, and more like a female Mallard. There is no doubt about the species; but does it breed with the Mallard?"

1878
214 56. FALCATED TEAL. *Eunetta falcata* (Pall.).

A male in full plumage.

57. COMMON CORMORANT. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (L.).

An adult in spring plumage, and an immature bird; both without date and sex.

1878
216 58. RESPLENDENT SHAG. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* (Pall.).
Phalacrocorax aolus, Swinh. Ibis, 1867, p. 395.

Two immature birds without date—one marked a female, the other unmarked. These specimens, which look very like the figure of the young *Carbo bicristatus* in the 'Fauna Japonica' (t. lxxxiv. B), I recognize, by their straight cylindrical bills and the proportions of their wing-quills, to belong to the allied form, my *aolus*, which Pallas long ago separated as *G. pelagicus* (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. tom. ii. p. 303). In Chefoo I met with the species in breeding-plumage, and could then easily distinguish the birds by their bare face-skin being *rubro-papillose*, as Pallas describes it. But perhaps a more telling character is the proportions of the quills in the one species as compared with those in the other. *P. pelagicus* has the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th primary quills equal and longest; while in *P. bicristatus* the 3rd alone is the longest. In *P. bicristatus* too, the face-skin is smooth and yellowish, and the bill is slightly inclined to turn up. *P. tenuirostris*, Temm., from Japan, given in Mr. G. R. Gray's 'Hand-List,' is probably synonymous with Pallas's *P. pelagicus*, which, strangely enough, Mr. G. R. Gray identifies with the better-known *P. bicristatus*, Pallas.

1878
217 59. BLACK-TAILED GULL. *Larus crassirostris*, Vieill.

An adult without sex or date marked. Mr. Howard Saunders, who makes a special study of this group, has examined

and compared these Gulls from Japan, and confirms me in my identification of them.

60. LARGER COMMON GULL. *Larus niveus*, Pall.

An adult female without date. Mr. Saunders thinks that this is only a larger race of the Common Gull, *L. canus*.

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61. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Larus marinus*, L.

A fine male without date. This species is not mentioned in any of the Russian works that I have access to as occurring in these seas; nor do the Americans know it from the Pacific side of their continent. Pallas notes that he never received the species from Siberia. He further states that its bill is as in *L. cachinnans*, and he wonders whether they are really distinct. This, I should think, would imply that the name *L. cachinnans* is referable to the large Herring-Gull of these seas, which we at present call either *L. occidentalis*, Aud., or *L. borealis*, Brandt, and not to the smaller bird like *L. argentatus*, but with a darker back, which Schlegel unites with that species.

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62. THE BURGOMASTER. *Larus glaucus*, L.

An adult female shot in March.

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63. LARGE GREY-WINGED GULL. *Larus glaucescens*, Brandt.

An adult male and a male in change from the immature. Both without date.

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64. LAUGHING HOODED GULL. *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* (L.).

There are three specimens of this:—a female shot in May, with a well-developed hood; a male shot in April, without hood; and a female shot 20th April, with many immature markings still showing on the upper plumage.

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65. FLESH-BILLED BLACK ALBATROSS. *Diomedea derogata*, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 786.

A bird of this species marked male, and dated July. A few of this species occurred at Chefoo, North China, in June. All I procured were also males; and I described the bird in the P. Z. S. of last December. In the figure of this species in the

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1878
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'Fauna Japonica' (there given as the young of *D. brachyura*, t. lxxxvii.) the bill is not coloured sufficiently dingy, nor the legs sufficiently black.

1878 211 66. RHINOCEROS AUK. *Ceratorhyncha monocerata* (Pall.).

An adult male without date, and two immature birds, one shot in March, of the female sex, the other a male shot in April.

1878 210 67. BEHRING'S DOVEKIE. *Uria antiqua* (Gmel.).

An adult female of this pretty species, shot in April.

68. GUILLEMOT. *Uria*, sp.

1878 210 I am not able to refer this bird to any described species.

1878 210 It is something like *Brachyrhamphus marmoratus*, but has a longer bill, and is probably referable to an undescribed species of *Uria*.

The specimen received is a female shot in May. It is brown marbled with blackish on the back, has a white band at the base of the scapulars, and is white below obscurely barred with black. Blakiston writes, "I have one nearly black below, and more Woodcock-coloured above."

Contd 1875 407

XIX.—Description of a new Species of *Pytelia*.

By Dr. G. HARTLAUB.

PYTELIA REICHENOVII, sp. nov.

Olivaceo-virescens; macula ante oculum pallide fulva; dorso, tergo, uropygio, supracaudalibus longis, tectricum et remigum cubitalium marginibus externis obscure sanguineo tinctis; rectricibus unicoloribus nigris; subcaudalibus et subalaribus olivaceis; mento et gutture dilutius virescentibus; rostro nigricante; pedibus, ut videtur, plumbeis. Iris nigra.

Long. tot. 12 cent.; rostr. a fr. 9 mil.; al. 55 mil.; caud. 36 mil.; tars. 2 cent.

Dr. A. Reichenow collected this interesting new species at Bondongo (Cameroons). It is a female, and very probably an adult one. It is a typical *Pytelia*. I submitted this bird,